

APPENDIX C

PHOTO CAPTIONS¹

1. When coyotes attack sheep or goats, they usually bite at the throat. The LP Collar is an effective way to deliver chemicals selectively to depredating coyotes.
2. A coyote attacked this Angora goat at the rear, but did not puncture the LP collar. The goat had to be destroyed because of its injuries.
3. Large and small LP Collars made by Ranchers Supply, Alpine, Texas. Each toxicant reservoir is 1.5 inches wide and 3.75 inches long on large collars (top) or 2.25 inches long on small collars (bottom). The beige Velcro straps are 0.75 inches wide and 22-25 inches long.
4. LP Collar on a 30-pound lamb. Note that the toxicant reservoir comes up almost to the ear.
5. Large LP Collar on an adult Angora goat.
6. Elastic-strap LP Collar on a 50-pound lamb. In field tests on Angora goats the rate of collar puncture by attacking coyotes was lower for elastic-strap than for velcro-strap collars.
7. The corners of this LP collar tore when the collar was being removed from an Angora goat. To avoid such damage, a knife or scissors can be used to free collar straps from hair or wool.
8. The rubber portion of this LP collar was poorly attached to the neck straps. Repairs can be made by sewing or stapling neck straps back in position. Only heavy thread or staples should be used.
9. This small LP collar is too small for effective coverage on this 100-pound lamb.

¹ Photo 2 by D.A. Wade, Texas Agricultural Extension Service; others by G. Connolly, Denver Wildlife Research Center.

Compound 1080 Livestock Protection Collar

10. This lamb's LP collar is too small. Note the unprotected region below the ear. Large collars are better used on lambs of this size.
11. To keep the LP collar in position on this Angora goat, the forward collar strap was tied to a horn using butcher's twine. Any heavy string or cord will do.
12. An ordinary office stapler can be used to tack LP collar strap ends in place. These staples are inadequate for reattaching straps to collars (see photo 8).
13. The LP collar on this Angora goat has slipped back out of position. If the LP collar was in this position when a coyote attacked, the collar probably would not be punctured.
14. If LP collar straps are too tight, they will cause abrasions that become infected and attract flies, as shown on this Angora goat. This problem is more common with goats than sheep. It can be avoided by checking strap tension frequently.
15. Numbered ear tags are a valuable aid in keeping track of collared livestock. The numbers on this tag can be read at a distance of 50 feet or more.
16. Checking of LP collared livestock is easy if the animals are trained to come for feed.
17. Typical remains of a LP collared lamb that was killed and fed upon by coyotes. The collar was punctured.
18. An LP collar punctured by prickly pear thorns. Thorn punctures are smaller than coyote tooth punctures. This damaged collar cannot be reused.
19. This coyote was found dead 0.4 miles from the spot where it attacked a LP collared lamb and punctured the collar. Laboratory analyses confirmed that it was killed by the collar toxicant, Compound 1080.
20. Adult Angora goat flocks can be protected with LP Collars by adding 5 to 10 collared kids per 100 uncollared adults. Two collared kids appear in this photograph (facing camera, left of center). Tests showed high coyote selection for the kids.